NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN COLD. THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

The Alabama Claims-Reduction of the Income Tax-The Ru-Klux-Removing the Capital.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.

It is learned that the only result so far of he proposed negotiations for the adjustment of the Alabama claims is a diplomatic note from Secretary Pish to the British Cabinet, saying that this government was ready to accept any proposition that England might make. The object is to

The Supreme Court agreed to-day to adjourn on December 20 for one mouth, in order that the Judges might write out their opinions on the im-The cause of the decline in gold to-day is at

sales of gold for December, and to the fact that \$25,000,000 for interest will be paid out on Japua-The Ku-Klux having entered a postoffice in Kentucky and selzed the letters, the Postoffice

tributed, at the Treasury, to the continuance of

Department decides to deprive the people of all mail facilities in that and all other vicinities where such things happen. The Radical senators and members seem

to be united in declaring that Georgia shall not be readmitted to representation in Congress. The Ways and Means Committee met to-da

They will report a new tariff bill on Monday two weeks. They have agreed to add some things to

Two bills for the removal of the National Capital, and two joint resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, have been prepared, and will be introduced on the first day after the

All the annual Department reports are at las completed. The President's message will not be

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has arrived here. He expresses the opinion that owing to the restrictive military regulations laid down by General Ames, Judge Dent, the Conservative candidate, will not be elected in Mississippi to-morrow

A bill has been prepared by a Western member of the Census Committee, providing for increasing the representation to three hundred members of Congress.

Admiral Poor writes that Cuban affairs are quiet, although considerable skirmishing is going

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Ways and Means Committee are in session preparing a tariffreport which a resolution of the House requires on the second Monday of the The Chesaneake and Ohio Railroad is completed

to White Sulphur Springs, two hundred and twenty-five miles; to be built two hundred miles. The three millions; the estimated cost of completion, ten millions; the amount to be furnished by Revenue receipts to-day are nearly \$1,000,000.

son's wedding, who married ex-Senator John-

MacParland, who shot Richardson, has been dismissed from the assistant assessorship. United States expires with this year, and no new contract is pending, France having refused the

Alexander Delmar, formerly Director of Stavistics, has become owner and editor of the Na-tional Intelligencer.

A box is coming from Paris for Mrs. Grant which Jenkins says will enable her to dress well. A counterfeit coupon of the first series of the \$100 five-twenties of 1862, which passed the Assistant Treasurer's office, at Boston, was detested here to-day. It is a very dangerous imitation. In the Supreme Court, J. W. Lene, who was au-

thorized by the Treasury to purchase cotton on Chowan River, North Carolina, had his cotton and ressel seized by the Federal navy; but they were inally restored to him. While withheld from him declined, and the Court of Claims awarded alm \$31,000. Government appealed and the Sume Court reversed the award, holding that authorize such a traffic as that engaged in be-tween chemies, and that it cannot be upheld.

THE MIDDLE PATH.

PARIS. November 24 The Emperor has addressed the Reunion members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, saying: "Between those who would change all, and those who would grant nothing, a glorious middle

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The defalcations of paymaster W. G. Marcy, of San Prancisco, are estimated at one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Joe Coburn challenges Tom Allen for a ten thousand dollar light.

THE CHARLESTON OF THE FUTURE It is Destined to Eclipse New Orleans

as a Cotton Port.

The New York Daily Bulletin says:

An exchange calls attention to the rivalry springing up between the principal Southern States to secure the monopoly of the export trade in cotton, as an lateresting icature of the restoration of that section to its former commercial prosperity. It is said the contest is now between Charleston and Savannah on he one hand, and Mobile and New Orleans on oncher, a rivalry in which the managers of propering railroad lines to the seabourd take in active interest. Before the war New Orleans was the principal centre of the export trade in cotton, and Mobile next; but it is now believed that Charleston and Savannah will take the lead. The long-promised prosperity of Norfolk, Virginia, is still a matter of the finite, although many sagacious writers prodict that it will become the great exporting city of the South. The large cotton crop this year will make New Orleans a lively city during the winter. There will be plenty of money there, and the city will be, in respect of business, gayety and general activity, what it has not been since the winter of 1859, were twice as large as for the year ending September 1, 1859, were twice as large as for the year ending September 1, 1869. The leading commercial journals of New Orleans complain that the city is overcrowded with idlers—that there is not business enough or inhor enough for the working population to do. The paper estimates that if the population of the city were only 60,000, including 20,000 males over sixteen years old, these 20,000 could do all the work now offering; but here are more than 20,000 papels in Naw Orleans and imports from the city is overcrowded with idlers—that there is not business onough or inhor enough for the working population to do. The paper estimates that if the population of the city were only 60,000, including 20,000 males over sixteen years old, these 20,000 could do all the work now offering; but here are more than 20,000 papels in Naw Orleans and 16,000 more wholly out of vorial. The New York Dally Bulletin says:

FROM COLUMBIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. THE ABBEVILLE ELECTION CASE.

Postpenement of the Judicial Election CUFFEE WANTS TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS. 1 COLUMBIA, November 29.

In the Senate to-day the petition of sundry Charleston merchants for relief from taxation. n the nature of a double tax on their stocks and gross sales, was referred to the State Audi-

The bill to incorporate the Policyholders Life and Tontine Insurance Company of South Carolina, principal offices in Charleston, was ead a first time in the Senate and the House. A bill to incorporate the Deutscher Artifleric Unterstutzung Verein passed its second read-

ing, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Notice was given of the following bills: By Lunney, to incorporate the Charleston Water Company, giving it the privilege of bringing water from any place within sixty-five miles of Charleston for mills, &c.: also, to establish a dispensary for the poor at each county seat; by Nash, to protect from arrest the members of the State police, for any alleged offences committed by them in the discharge of their duties. This bill was also introduced

A communication from the Secretary of War asking the assent of the Legislature to the purchase of certain lands at Beaufort and Florence

In the House notice was given of the following bills: By Chestnut, to amend the charter of the Town of Camden; by DeMars, to regulate fees for dieting prisoners; by Dovle, to regulate the sale of poisonous drugs; by Thompson, to amend the charter of the City of Columbia; by Ransier, requiring banks in the State, incorporated or otherwise, to publish quarterly statements of their business, liabilities and assets; by W. H. Jones, to amend the charter of the Georgetown Railroad; by J. W. Hayne, to Incorporate Aiken Mechanics' and Laborers' Association.

The following bills were read the first time To repeal the act authorizing the guarantee of \$1,000,000 in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; to change the county seat of Barnwell from Blackville to Barnwell; to pay the principal and interest of the State stocks and honds in coin.

The bill granting additional time for taking the census received a second reading. Elliott, colored, introduced a resolution of

sympathy with Cuba, pledging South Carolina to support the General Government in the event of the late seizures of the Spanish war vessels precipitating a war between the United States and Spain-copies to be sent to Presilent Grant and to the Contrabandista of New York. The resolution was made the special order for Wednesday.

The consideration of the concurrent resolution to meet to-day in joint assembly, to elect an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was indefinitely postponed. .

The Committee on Elections, in the Abbe ville election case, will report that the voting at Calhoun's Mills was illegal, and will proba-(Democrat.) or Guffin, (Radical.)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ALL ABOUT THE RADICAL RINGS.

Result of the Labor Convention-The Land Commission Ring-What the Colored Delegates to the Labor Convention Think of the Commission-The Charleston Clubhouse-Bills to Appropriate a Million of Dollars to Buy Lands for Negroes, and to Pay Principal and Interest of State Bonds and Stocks in Coin-Whipper, "the Coming" Judge of the Supreme Court -Petition to Re-establish the Marine School at Charleston-Chief-Justice Moses Decides that Coogan, Camplin, Caulfield and Addison are Guilty of Contempt of Court-A Novel Petition-The Township Question-Another Magistrate for Charleston County-A Happy Gathering-Report of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, &c.,

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT] Columbia, November 27, 1869. The proceedings of the "State Labor Con-vention," which adjourned yesterday, have been furnished to Tue Newsboth by telegraph and letter. The convention was not a labor convention, although many delegates were of the laboring classes and endeavored to advance the interests of the laborer. It was a Radical political assemblage, and, apparently, the design of the leaders in convening it was to accomplish political ends-to make the laborers generally, (under a pretext of forwarding their interests as laborers,) believe that to the Radical party alone must they look for support in movements to better their condition The speakers at the very first meeting showed that every ostensible object of the convention was not to benefit the laboring classes generally, but only the laboring negroes. Stamford and Wright, colored, and F. J. Moses, took special pains to address the assemblage as representives of the "formarly enslaved race," who natend of "avenging the wrongs" their "former masters" had committed and were committing, had assembled in peaceful convention to ask of them a fair compensation for their work. All of these and many more allusions were made in regard to the old slavery and the present freedom, when in the convention were several delegates representing, or pretending to represent, bodies composed exclusively of white men. The opinion of a an l co or : 1, is that the convention was a failure—regard deliber as an association to ben-aft (b) hibborrs or the Rylical party. That

helled with enthusiasm by the mass of the ew of the delegates were informed that they vere very indignant and joined the others, who had spent their money, and with them

THE LAND COMMISSION.

The delegates who came to work and to do their best to aid their co-laborers, were not, in conversation, enthusiastic in their praises of he benefits accruing to their class from the exertions of the land commission. Not a few of them denounced it in unsparing terms, and bers of the chosen circle. Reports are flying They speak of a prominent member of the Legislature, who bought a tract of land for \$7000 and shortly after sold it to the commis sion for \$22,000; of a Judge, who bought a tract for \$300 and sold it to the commission for \$1200. Some of these delegates have asserted that lands (some of which are, during a portion of the year, under water, and others mer "pine barrens,") have been purchased the commission at rates which only the most fertile lands in the vicinity would bring, and some of them plainly hint at collusion between the sellers and the agents of the commission. Another report is, that F. L. Cardoza, (colored.) Secretary of State and a nember of the Advisory Board of the Comrulasion, has resigned because of his dis correction which existed in the operations of the commission. There should be some inquiry into the management of the affairs of this "land ring," as it is called; yet here is no probability of it-in fact, there is more reason to believe that more money will be appropriated for it. R. H. Cain, colored gave notice to-day of his intention to introduce, on Monday, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a bill to authorize the issuing of one million dollars of State bonds, to be applied in purchasing lands in the State for

omes for the poor and laboring classes. THE CLUB HOUSE BILL. Corbin's bill, to give the consent of the Legof the Charleston Clubhouse, on Meeting street, Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1869, appropriating \$16,000 for the purchase and fitting ip of said building for the use of the United States Courts, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act, provided that it could be done at an expense not larger than the above mentioned amount. The bill was brought he Senate to-day, and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary for some slight amendments. It will be passed. It provides that all the buildings already on the lot or that may hereafter be erected thereon shall be for ver exempt from all taxes of the county and City of Charleston and of the State. SPECIE PAYMENTS.

message to the Legislature, to "take into conderation the propriety of authorizing the State Treasurer to meet in future the interest due on the State debt in specie," has occasioned, if report be true, the hatching of a bill to provide for the payment of principal and increst of the bonds and stocks of the State in gold or silver coin, and authorizing the treasurer to make the necessary exchanges through act into effect. This bill will be introduced at an early day, and will slip through both houses as easily as a knotless cord through greasy hands. It is claimed that in less than sixty days after the passage of this bill the bonds will have advanced fifteen per cent, at least.

THE SUPREME DENCH. As the day, (Monday,) for the election to fill he vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the resignation of Hoge, approaches, the interest in regard to the election increases Judges Orr, Boozor, Carpenter, and Whipper, colored, (Corbin won't take it unless the s s increased sufficiently large to make it an inducement to vacate his and numerous other persons' share of the offices of the State,) are still prominently mentioned. There is talk of a "ring" among the State officials to elect Judge Orr, and of another to elect Whipper, colored. Certain it is that at the present writing Whipper has the inside track over all competitors. All of the colored men in the House, and a few in the Senate, with a number of white members in both houses, are claimed as

NOVEL PRIFFIGNO A novel petition was presented in the House to-day and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is that of a white man named W. H. Walker, who begs for "the removal of his political disabilities under which he is now laboring by reason of having been convicted of larceny by Judge Munro, at Spartanburg, in 1866," stating that the "knowledge that h was a true and loyal citizen of the State and the United States was the prime cause of his conviction, no real proof having been offered to warrant the same." The House, not knowing what to do with such a petition, referred it, at a venture, to the aforesald committee.

Another petition, presented to the same body, and referred to the same committee, t of interest to the constables and deputy sherims of the State. It is from a number of citizens of Anderson County, who represent that the constables and deputy sheriffs are frequently at considerable expense in securing the attendance of witnesses and prisoner and yet receive no compensation-praying that an act may be passed to pay them for services of that kind.

THE TOWNSHIP QUESTION. The township question is a topic of interest at present. If the assertions of the members may be relied upon, the bill offered by De Large, colored, to repeal the "Act to organize townships and to define their powers and privileges" will be passed. The eighteen or twenty county commissioners who held a conference here last July, being of the opinion that the impoverished condition of the State, at the present time, renders it impossible for the people to pay the additional taxes which the requirements under this act provide for, have memorialized the Legislature to suspend ma ority of the prominent Ralicals, both white the act for ten years, and ask that the county commissioners be directed to appoint for each township o'te special commissioner, who shall be under heir supervision, and whose remu-

added with enthusiasm by the mass of the county commissioners the countion of high-lelegates, is looked at by the thinking colored ways and bridges, and opposities and report lifted specimens of their industry in the shape to the same the condition of the poor; to of wheat, corn, turnips, beets, &c., showing ature, as only an additional burden in prost prepare and return annually to the county commissioners a complete list of the qualified he State cannot afford to pay these proposed voters within his township, from which list commissioners, and consequently they will they shall select not exceeding one for every charged the employer and employee for ex-amining and attesting the contracts. Some shall, in their opinion, be qualified legally to serve as jurors, in accordance with the act would receive mileage and a per diem, and passed the 26th day of September, 1868, entiwhen they learned that they had been deceived | thed "An act to regulate the manner" of drawing jurors;" the first registration after the pro mportuned their Radical friends to lend the a new computation to be the de after each new wherewithal to take them home. I heard of registration; that he be required to summon several delegates who came to Columbia on the railroad and returned home on "Shank's lifty, to work the public reads within their reeach year, if so much be-deemed necessary and all defaulters, after being duly summoned. shall be subject to a penalty of double the number of days.

The memorial further represents that the several county commissioners should be obligated in and for the penal-sum of three thouand dollars, conditioned upon the lawful performance of his duties; the Charleston County Commissioners to be, with like condition, obligated in and for the penal sum of ten the county commissioners be given out by contract to the lowest blidder, in their respective counties, with real estate security, for the faithful performance of the contract, when th amount of it exceeds one hundred dollars.

The conference, in their report, argue that if the State (containing 37,000 square miles seven hundred and forty townships, each of which will require seven officers. The law allows one dollar and fifty cents per diem for each officer when on duty. Each officer, hans, will be on duty one hundred and findays in a year, making the pay of the officers for one township, for one year, fifteen hun dred and seventy-five (\$1575) dollars, and the pay of all the officers for all the townships, for one year, one million one hundred and sixty thousand and five hundred (\$1,165,500 dollars.

This enormous expense shocks, as it should, the county commissioners, and they suggest plans to reduce the expense by recommending the suspension of the act for ten years, but at the same time they cling somewhat to the fea tures of the act. They first/request that the time for holding an election for county commissioners be extended so as to correspond with the State election, claiming that thereby a saving of at least twenty thousand dollars per annum to the State will be effected; then they recommend a special commissioner for each township, making seven hundred and forty of these officers for the State. It is estimated that each officer will be on duty about forty days in the year-making each officer's pay eighty dollars (\$80) per annum. and for all the officers, for all the townships, for the year, fifty-nine thousand two hundred (\$59,200) dollars. It is tris that this is a considerable reduction, but why should they have any special commissioners? What is wanted of them is, it seems to me, exactly what the county commissioners are paid to do. Beside, how much labor is to be expected of a man who gets only eighty dollars a year? This is a argument of the report, in regard to the one dollar and a half per day paid for services of officers under the act, "no competent man, if he honestly discharge his duty, would be willthat the bill to abolish the "Township act" will pass, and thus rid the State of what is not only an intolerable nuisance, but to support which also requires an enormous expenditure MISCRLIANEOUS.

The bill introduced in the House, yesterday, by McKinlay, colored, in regard to pilots and colored, in the Senate, the main points of Johnson, D. J. J. Which have been published in The News.

G. B. Stoddard, Henry Johnson, S. G. B. Stoddard, Harbormaster of Charleston, is said to be the father of the bill.

There was a gathering of Radical notabilities at Leslie's house, yesterday about dinner hour-among them Scott, Sawyer, Bowen, Jillson and Hurley. Amid the feast of good things, and flow of liquids, all party differences were forgotten, and hereafter Scott, Sawyer and Bowen will have no pent-up wrath, confining their powers, and if not exclaiming the whole boundless continent is ours, will, separately or collectively, cheerfully agree to represent all or any por tion of it-for an adequate pecuniary consider

Rev. Wm. B. Yates, of Charleston, has sent a petition to the Legislature to make an appropriation of \$5000 to re-establish the marine hool at Charleston.

Yesterday Chief Justice Moses rendered his decision in the cases of P. J. Coogan, M. G. Camplin, colored, M. Caulfield and Geo. Addison, holding respectively the offices of Asses sor, assistant assessor, flour inspector and city sheriff of Charleston, in violation of his de cision, that if they did so or interfered with the books and papers thereof, they would be guilty of contempt of court. His decision is substantially that they are guilty of contempt of court, but he suspends the order for attach ment, as his decision in the quo warranto case is to be reviewed in the Supreme Court; however, retaining the motion for further order when necessary.

In the House, to-day, J. A. Bowley, colored, from Georgetown, sent a note to the Speak-er's desk, which stated that he thus gave notice of his intention to shortly introduce a "bill to amend an act providing for the late general election, and the manner of conducting the same." Speaker Moses glared at him and sent the note back. A model legislator Ex-Alderman Thomas Jefferson Mackey has,

mon the recommendation of the representa tives of Richland County, been appointed by the Governor a magistrate for Charleston County. Of politics, very little is said; that little,

nowever, speaks of Carbin and one or two others manocuvring to get for Attorney-General Chamberlain the nomination for Governor also that Chief Justice Moses will be put in nomination for the United States Senate.

THE ANDERSON COUNTY FAIR.

[PROM OUR OWN COMBRESPONDENT.] ANDERSON, November 25,

The Fair of the Agricultural Society of the County of Anderson commenced to-day at Anderson Courthouse. A large crowd was in attendance, particularly of the fair sex. An old bachelor says he never saw so great an array of beauty in his life, and the quantity of bed ults has almost put him in the notion of marrying. Many fancy articles and articles of doport on othe most of requesting the Governor to appoint a commission of the most of the mo

that they have been availing themselves of the scientific and mechanical Improvements of he day. The stock exhibition will come off half-breed Chester County hogs, raised by Mr. J. E. L., a young farmer of Oconee, which, at an average of thirteen months old, having only attentions, were butchered and weighed two hundred and seventy pounds net, and, after deducting all expenses, cleared

OUR LEGISLATORS.

Surresof Senutors and Representatives.

The following is a correct list of the men ers of the South Carolina Legislature. The names of the colored members are in italies, he names of the Democratic members in SMALL CAPITALE, and the names of the white Radicals in roman. In the Senate there are 6 Democrats, 7 negroes, and 18 white Radicals. For the Senate from Abbeville there are two claimants-Colonel Cothran, (Dem.,) who was legally elected, and Mr. Guffin, (Rad.,) who was deteated. In the House there are 15 Demo crats, 72 negroes, and 36 white Radicals.

Abbeville—(Seat contested.) Anderson—J. H. Reip; Beaufort—J. J. Wright, Barnwell—C. P. Leslle. Beaufort—I. J. Wright.
Barnwell—C. P. Lesile.
Charleston—D. T. Corbin and R. H. Cain.
Chester—Lucius Wimbush.
Colleton—W. R. Hoyt.
Colleton—W. R. Hoyt.
Colleton—W. R. Hoyt.
Charendon—E. E. Dickson.
Chesterfield—R. J. Donaldson.
Darlington—John Lunney.
Edgrefield—Frank Arnim.
Fairfield—G. W. Barber.
Georgelown—J. H. Rainey.
Horry—T. A. Poddens.
Kershaw—J. K. Jillson.
Lexington—E. S. J. Hayes.
Lancaster—R. M. Sims,
Laurens—Y. J. P. Owens.
Marion—H. F. Hayne.
Marlboro—H. J. Maxweell.
Newberry—C. W. Montgomery.
Orangeburg—Joseph A. Green.
Oconee—D. Biemann.
Pickens—H. Buck.
Richland—W. B. Nash.
Sumter—W. E. Johnston.
Spartanburg—Josep. 1. A. Sweils.
Vork—W. E. Johnston.
Spartanburg—Josep. Joseph.
Union—W. H. Duncan.
Williamsburg—J. A. Sweils.
Vork—W. E. Rose. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Brown, Stephen Burton, Barney Boston, John Boston, Joseph Boswell, John A. Boswell, John A.
Bishop, W. A.
Bishop, W. A.
Bishop, W. A.
Culin, Lauerence
Cain, Edicin J.
Cooke, Wilson,
Collins, Wm. S.
CLYBURN, T. FRANK.
Crews, Joseph
Crews, Joseph
DeLarge, Robert C.
Dennis, John B.
Drifte, IVm.
Dovile, O. M.
DeMars, Francis DeMars, Francis Elliott, R. B. Ezekiel, Philip E. Feriter, John H. Farr, Simon Gray, Wm. H. W. Gardner, John Guffin, L. P. Grant, John G. Goodson, Æsop Hagood James E. Hayes, Eben Hayne, Charles D. Hayne, James N. Humphries, Barney Holliman, G. Hutson, James Henderson, James Harris, David Hyde, John B. Jenks, Joseph H. Johnson, S.
Johnson, G.
Jackson, B. F.
Jacobs, Henry
James, Burret
James, Henry
Jervey, William
Jones, J. H.
Jones, Wm. H.
Kuh, Charles S.

Lawie, Joraan
Lewie, F. S.
Littlejoin, Samuel.
Mayer, Julius
Morrison, Wm. C.
McKinlay, W. J.
Mickey, Edward
McKinlay, W. J.
Mickey, Edward
McIntyre, George
McDaniels, Harry
Mobley, Junius S.
Moore, Join B.
Millord, T. B.
Mays, James P.
Mead, J. W.
Miller, Franklin F.
Mixon, W. J.
Nelson, William, Ser
Nelson, William, Ser
Nelson, William, Ser
Nelson, W. J.
Purvis, H. W.
Perrin, Wade
Prendeyrass, Jefrey Prendegrass, Jeffrey Pettengill, Charles H Ramsay, W. W. Ransier, Alonzo J. Richardson, Thomas Root, T. Rush, Alfred Rush, Alfred
Rivers, Prince R.
SLOAN, B. FRANK
STEWART, WM. G.
Stoeber, E. M.
Stolbrand, Carlos J.
Smalls, Robert
Smith, Abraham
SMITH, ROBERT M.
Saunders, Sancho
Skrevesbury, H. L.
Smythe, Powell
Saspordas, T. K.
Simons, William
Smilind, James
Scott, Robert F.
Sullivan, T. A.
Thompson, Benjamin
Thompson, Samuel B.
Tomlinson, Reuben
Thomas, W. M. Tomlinson, Reuben
Thomas, W. M.
Tinsley, Samuel
TURNER, CLAUDE C.
WILSON, JOHN
WIlder, Charles M.
WALLER, W. W.
Wooley, John
Whipper, W. J.
White, J. H.
Wright, John B.
Wells, Geo. M.
Moses, F. J., Jr., Spkr.

THE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON

Letter from President B. D. Townsend

We have been requested by Mr. Townsend the president of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, to publish the following letter, giving the reasons why he was not present at the second meeting of the stockholders of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company. It will be noticed that Mr. Townsend admit that the stock of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company, owned by the Cheraw and Coalfields (now Salisbury) Railroad Company or which he is resident, still stands on the stock register in the name of that company. and also that It has not been paid for by the estensible or actual purchasers. Unless this stock is represented there cannot be a quorum at the meetings of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company, and we would remind Mr Townsend that in all corporations stock mus e voted by the registered owner or his proxy, so that until the question of the sale and trans fer of the stock referred to is settled by the courts it must be voted by Mr. Town end or not at all. Mr. Townsend can prevent the stockholders of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company from holding a meeting, but we doubt the propriety or prudence of such a course. Of the suggestion made by Mr. Townsend that all embarrassment can b avolded by transferring the stock to Messra. Walter & Newcomer, it is hardly necessary to speak. The validity of that sale is to be determined by the courts, and no officer of the company would venture to decide it upon hi own responsibility:

OFFICE OF CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAIL-

OFFICE OF CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAILROAD COMPANY,
SOCIETY HILL, S. C., November 22, 1869.

J. H. Molver, Esq., Secretary Cheraw and
Darlington Ratiroad Company:
DEAR SIR—Yours of the 17th instant, containing cony of a resolution adopted the day
before by a meeting of part of the stockholders of the Cheraw and Darlington Raliroad
Company, is duly received. The object of this
resolution is to request that the president of
the Cheraw and Ballsbury Raliroad Company will "take measures to have the stock of
said company represented" at an adjourned
meeting of the Cheraw and Darlington Raliroad Company, to be held at Florence to-morrow.

road Company, to be near at Floring, in obe-row.

In roply, I beg to say that having, in obe-dience to the instructions of my board of di-rectors, in August last, sold all the shares held and owned by the Cherny and Salabury Rail-road Company in the capital stock of the Cherny and Darlington Indiroad to Messrs. Walters & Nawcomer, of Baltimore, and re-garding them, as I do, to be the legi-

c timate owners of the 4013 shares in question now standing in the name of the Cheraw and Coaffields Raiiroad Company on your books, I do not feet at floorty maler the stock in said company represented, because the Cheraw and Salisbury Raihread Company of lond to the stock in said company represented, because the Cheraw and Salisbury Raihread Company of lond note own the stock, but simply have a flen upon it until the residue of the introhase money is paid. This will probably be considered a sufficient reply to your letter and to the resolution contained in it. But if additional measures are required to account for the absence of a person or proxy to represent this stock, it would seem to me to be furnished by the legal proceedings that have been instituted in our courts recently questioning the status of the president and directors of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Company, with which you and the stockholders to meet to-morrow are, doubtless, familiar. Pending the solution of these grave doubts and legal uncertainties, I shall be pardoned, I trust, for declining respectfully to accept the invitation which has been so courteously extended to me to attend the meeting to-morrow officially.

If inconvenience or embarrassment are likely to result from a failure to get a legal quorum without this proxy, I am satisfied that the proprietors of the 4013 shares are ready and willing to unite with the other stockholders in a meeting as soon as certificates for their stock are issued to them from your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. Townskin,

President Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Co.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO

The "Inman Line" of Mail Steamers between New York, Liverpool and the

We mentioned, a few day ago, a movement on foot by the above line, to arrange for the cheap transportation of immigrants to this State, and we are now cuabled to lay before our readers the results reached. It is peculiarly gratifying to find that the development, mineral as well as agricultural, of South Carolina, is about to be actively taken in hand by the industrious peasan-

try of Northern Europe.

The travelling agent of the "Inman line," Mr. Charles J. Rosenberg, who negotiates all the immigrant arrangements with railroad and steamshi the whole South, on this mission, states that everywhere he has found influential citizens, and the corporations in question, heartily seconding his efforts, and assuring the "Inman Line" of their carnest co-operation, and he gratefully acknowledges, the courtesies extended to him here by the gentlemen with whom he has had

similar dealings.

The prepale certificate system, which is that of purchasing passage tickets in the United States, and remitting them to Europe to bring out relatives and friends, is in great favor with the Germans, Irisliand Scandinavians in this country who patronize it to an increased extent, so much so that the European steamships estimate it among their principal items of revenue; but the foreign element in this and neighboring States being a wards attracting that class of immigrants to the their mind's eye no particular State, in which finally to settle. In one respect this is greatly to our State's favor, for, as a general thing, they who pay their own passage possess a little mean

and belong to the best class of the peasantry. The rater of fare from Europe to South Carolina, as a special control of the peasantry of fare from Europe to South Carolina, as a special of the peasantry of fare from Particles on South Carolina, as a special of the peasantry of the rater of the peasantry of the York to Charleston, \$52; to Columbia, \$54 60; Kingville, \$54 10; Aiken, \$53 25; Bamberg, \$53 Camden, \$55; Florence, \$54 25; Cheraw, \$55; Kingstree, \$53; Newberry, \$55 60; Anderson \$57 50; Walhalla, \$58 50; Greenville, \$58; Branchville, \$52 75; Orangeburg, \$53.

Antwerp, via Liverpool to New York and via Morgan Line to Charleston, \$5 additional to above This includes subsistence from Liverpool to Nev

York, (steerage,) and subsistence from New York to Charleston, S. C., (steerage.)

The arrangement is with the Northeastern Rail-read, South Carolina Railread, Greenville and Columbia Railroad, Blue Ridge Railroad, and the Morgan Steamship Line.
In conclusion, we publish a letter written by

the Inman Line to the Governors of all the Southern States, which explains itself:

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 22, 1869. To his Excellency, the Governor of South Caro-

MEMPHIS, TRN., October 22, 1869. To his Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina:

SIR—As representative of the "Inman Line" of mail steamers plying between Great Britain and the United States, I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the following facts: The managers of the line in New York have thought that immigration to your State might receive an impetus if there were placed agencies in the different cities and towns, where planters could order European agriculturists, and through which those foreigners already living in the South could purchase tekets at a low rate of fare to send for their kindred and friends in Europe; and as since the war no effort has been made by either the steamship companies between Europe and the United States, or the railroads themselves, to establish a low immigrant fare, same as exists between New York and the West, we (the Inman Line) have taken the initiative steps to consummate such a through arrangement, and, I am happy to sinte our efforts have been entirely successful. The average rate agreed to by roads charging first-class fare, from four to six cents per mile, is one cent per mile, a rate so low as to be within the reach of all desiring to avail themselves thereof. Next to this move, we have appointed, and are continuing to appoint, agents in the principal cities of all the Southern States, and select for such agencies men of standing, long residence, and influence in the place where they live, taking particular care to couvince the people of our carnest intentions, and that we work with bona fide facts and figures, and not deal in probabilities. Now, your Excellency, I have stated to you what we have done and are continuing to do, although it is done with the fact full before us that our expenditures and tot deal in probabilities. Now, your Excellency, I have stated to you what we have done and are continuing to do, although it is done with the fact full before us that our expenditures and between the principal cities in Europe, from where the excelse of a first Americans, and the produce of the country, and, above all, he selected only on their merits, and untrammelied by politics; simply good business men, with plenty of good sense and judgment to advocate the interest with which they are intrusted. Next to this, have these men write and put in pamphiet form, in their own language, the resources, soil, price of land, &c., of your State; and I can assure you the cost of paying these commissioners a fair satary, travelling expenses, printing, &c., will return an interest to the State of a hundred fold. If your Excellency cannot appoint agents to all these countries, make a trial of one or two, and have the pamphiets printed its German, Norweglan and Swellsh, and distributed broadcast over these countries, and the result will soon be perceptible; and we work with the conscionances that the State seconds our efforts practically, and not so often as is the case with undertakings of this kind, only nominally, with many "assurances of good-will," &c.

Solicting your Excellency's carnest consideration of the subject to no which I shall be good.

with many "assurances of good-will," &c.
Soliciting your Excellency's carnest consideration of this subject, upon which I shall be giad at
all times to reply to any information you may
desire, I, with the assurance of my highest esteem
for your Excellency, have the honor to be
Your very obedient servant,

CHARLES J. ROS ANDREG. We have already mentioned that the "Inman Line" have appointed Messra. J. D. Aiken & Co. their general agents for South Carolina, and only coho public sentiment when we say the ap pointment is in every way a worthy one.

A begger in England carries a physician's corfucate, which, when declinered, is found to testly, that the bearer is adjusted with "hypocrisy and toz inces."

Juneval Motices.

ASTRIE FRIENDS AND ACQUAIN-TANCES of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. WUHRMANN, are tter, at the German Lutheran Church, corner Hasel and Anson streets, at half-past 10 on Webnesday Mouning, December 1st, without further invitation.

Special Notices.

BOT BANK OF CHARLESTON .-CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.—This Bank is prepared to redeem habits on presentation at

WILLIAM THAYER

FOT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HARLESTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1853.—The Comey Company will assemble on the Stage Tins EVENING, at 7 P. M., for rehearsal.

Stage Manager Stage entrance on Market street. Hov50 ANT GO TO J. LOMBARDO'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON, No. 114 Market street, and have your Hair Cutting and Dressing done in the latest style before you go to the Academy of Music, or at his branch Saloon at the Mills Hous

AG" CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH Bark ATLANTIC are hereby notified that said vessel has been entered under the Five Day Act.
All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Government Stores ROBERT MURE & CO.,

nov30 1 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP

MANHATTAN are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's South Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk and expense. JAMES ADGER & CO.,

nov30 1

FENOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.-THE Steamship SARAGOSSA is Tuis Day discharging curgo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not reoved by sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk; or, if stored, at risk and expense of conignee or owner. RAVENEL & CO.

38 S. T.-1860.-X.-THE UNPRECE-DENTED and extraordinary demand for PLAN-TATION BITTERS is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Cali-saya Bark, &c. Our druggists complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed. Do not become discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine.

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best im ported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. nov30 tuths3

THE PLANTERS' AND MECHAN-

ICS' BANK, SOUTH CAROLINA.—CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.—This Bank is prepared to redeem its bills at pur, at its office on East Bay.

725 NOTICE.—STEAMER CITY POINT will hereafter leave for Florida on FRIDAY EVE-Agents.

28 CITY TAXES .- THE CITY Sheriff is making out a list of all unpaid Execu-tions in his office for publication. nov26 6 23 NOTICE. -J. N. M. WOHLTMANN for the present occupies the store of Messrs. FARRAR BRO., corner East Bay and Cumberland

ED Mr. LOUIS MANIGAULT to sign by procura-tion for our firm. LESESNE & WELLS. Charleston, S. C., November 27th, 1869. nov27 3 20 NOTICE .- A MEETING OF THE reditors of Dr. JOHN J. INGRAM will be held at

Manning, S. C., on Monday, the 6th December prox., on which day there will be a sale of the assets of the Estate.

ADAMS, FROST & CO., nov23 tuths5 f1

PAP NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS IN-

GRUBER are bereby informed that their accounts have been placed into the hands of Messrs. SI sions & Siegling, Attorneys, (office, Broad street,) for collection, and if settlements are nade before the first December next, no costs will be incurred.

II. GERDTS & CO., will be incurred. nov13 1mo Agents for Creditors

F JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE BUSINESS ENVELOPES, NOS. 5 AND 6,

Which will be furnished to our customers with Business Card neatly printed thereon at \$4 to \$6 CALL AT

THENEWSJOBOFFICE

AND SEE SAMPLES.

ANTHE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. RIREA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and none

ill to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

DOWIE & MOISE,

octil 3mosdac General Agents.

MO NOTES FOR DECEMBER, AD-RESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED. This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all

Cold has come upon us suddenly, scaling up the of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without nconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden cli-

The cally preparation which will fully meet this alra-ast universal need, and will theroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular special improves the appetite, in-

This popular specific improves regulates the flow rigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, caims the nerves, republic, enriches the blood, caims the nerves, republic, enriches the blood, caims the nerves, resulting the control of the con

Bertilizers.

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

150 tons No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, now land-ng from schooner Archer & Resves, Por sale by T. J. KERR & OO.